

**S366. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection and Knoxit Globules. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles \* \* \* of Knoxit The Great Gonorrhœa Remedy and 5 Dozen Bottles \* \* \* of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10513. I. S. Nos. 2636-r, 2637-r. S. No. W-402.)**

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of drugs, labeled in part "Knoxit Injection," and 5 dozen bottles of drugs, labeled in part "Knoxit Globules," at Spokane, Wash., consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Galewood, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about September 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drug Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the injection consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc acetate, hydrastine, and glycerine, and that the globules contained copaiba, oil of cassia, and probably cubebs.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the injection did not have the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labels and circulars as a remedy and treatment for gonorrhea, gonorrhea in women, leucorrhea or whites, and as a preventive of disease, and the globules did not have the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them in the labels and circulars thereof for the treatment of cystitis, leucorrhea, vaginitis, urethritis, gonorrhea, blennorrhea, and with respect to the soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, and said statements were false and fraudulent in that said drugs did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of curing the diseases and ailments for which it was claimed the said drugs were a remedy.

On September 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S367. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. \* \* \* v. 36 Bottles of Brown's Blood Treatment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10537. I. S. No. 13285-r. S. No. E-1507.)**

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of an article, labeled in part "Brown's Blood Treatment \* \* \* B. L. Brown, sole manufacturer \* \* \*," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 20, 1918, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of the iodides of potassium and mercury and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton, bottle label, and accompanying circular, to wit, (carton and bottle) "Brown's Blood Treatment \* \* \*